

# Middleton



# Transcript.

VOL. VII.

NO. 14.

## Select Poetry.

### NOTHING AT ALL IN THE PAPER

TO-DAY.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day!—  
Only a murder somewhere or other.—  
A girl has put her child away,  
Not being able to bear it as a mother.  
Our dear old husband left his wife,  
With the neighbors lying awake to listen;  
So far as he has taken a life;  
Till it is at the window the day-rays glister.  
But that is all in the regular way—  
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

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To be sure there's a woman died of starvation;

Fell down in the street as so many may  
In this prosperous Christian nation.

Or two young girls with some inward grief  
Maddened, have plunged into the inky water;

Or a father has learned that his son's thief—  
Or a mother has been robbed of one of her daughters;

Things that occur in the regular way—  
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Unless you care about the things in the city—  
How great rich rogues for their crimes must pay.

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But life's events in the old survey,

With virtue begging, and vice in carriages!

And kindly hearts under crinoline gowns,

And wicked breasts under bodkin gray,

For goodness belongs not only to clowns,

And o'er others than lords does sin bear away.

But who's afraid?—Drowned! wrecked!

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### WAS THIS THE REAL HEIR TO THE FRENCH THRONE?

After the execution of Louis XVI., in

January, 1793, his son, the Dauphin, who was then a bright, intelligent boy of eight years of age, was recognized by the European courts and by the Vendean chiefs as King of France under the title of Louis XVII. The royal family were then imprisoned in an old fortress in Paris called the Temple; but in the following July the young Prince was torn from the arms of his mother and carried to a remote part of the building, where he was placed under the control of a shoemaker named Simon. He was treated by his jailer with unvarying cruelty and neglect. From July, 1793, until the end of the Reign of Terror in 1794 he was kept in solitary confinement in his cell, from which the light and air were shut out. His clothing was unchanged for over a year and his bed was not made up for months. He was fed scantily and given stagnant water to drink.

After Simon had been guillotined in

1794 the rigor of the Dauphin's imprisonment was somewhat relaxed. In May, 1795, a physician who was called in pronounced him to be dying of scrofula; and it is said that he died on June 12. On the day following his death we are told that his body was identified and certified to by four members of the Committee of Safety and some twenty of the prison officials, and four distinguished physicians held an autopsy on the body before its interment in the cemetery of St. Marguerite.

A case is now occupying the attention

of the Court of Appeal in Paris, in which

Jules Favre appears for the claimants;

and this case depends entirely upon the

question whether the Dauphin really died

in the Temple or not. M. Favre contends

that in accordance with a plot of Barras,

the President of the Directory, and some

of the members of the convention, such as

Cambaceres, Fouche and Mathieu, Louis

XVII. was rescued from the prison by

substituting the body of another child,

and that he lived until 1845, and was

known by the name of Charles William Naundorff.

The present case is an appeal

from the decision of the tribunal of the

Sainte in 1851, against the claim of Naundorff on the grounds that from August

10, 1792, until 1795, the Temple was so

strictly watched that the alleged substitu-

tion could not have taken place; that the

autopsy was attended by so wide a public-

ity as to leave no room for doubt; that

Naundorff's ignorance of the French lan-

guage up to 1832 sufficed to refute his al-

leged origin and that had the story of the

escape been true, some of the participants

in it would have revealed the secret after

the Restoration in 1814. The appellants are

Naundorff's son, Count Albert de Bour-

bon, and his eldest daughter, Amelia.

The Count is forty-five, and has the gen-

uine Bourbon look. His sister, who is

nearly forty-two, is said to bear a striking

resemblance to Marie Antoinette.

Naundorff's story was that after the es-

cape from the Temple he was kept for

years in seclusion by his friends, at one

time in a chateau and afterward in prison,

and that afterward he traveled in England

and in Italy. There seems to be no doubt

that he was in Berlin when about twenty-

five years of age, where he followed the

occupation of a watchmaker, and that

when summoned before the police authori-

ties he declared himself to be the Dauphin.

The Prussian authorities sent him to

Spain, where he lived in obscurity, still

pursuing the same occupation, and here

he married a merchant's daughter named Frederika Hohenzollern. After the Restora-

tion in France he wrote to the Dauphin-

ess d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI.

recalling to her mind the incidents of the

MIDDLETON, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1874.

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## Editorial Manuscript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, BOSTON.

MIDDLETOWN, DELA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1874.

**South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana: their present condition a fulfillment of prophecy.**

Dispatches from Washington, of a recent date, inform us that a delegation of negroes from the down-trodden, pillaged and ruined State of South Carolina visited President Grant, a few days ago, to inform him of their great grievances, and to make an appeal for Federal interposition in their behalf. Of course, their tale of woe was not previously unknown to the President. They communicated no "new information" to him, on that point. No one, in this country, knows better than President Grant the degradation to which the policy of the Radical party, as embodied in the Reconstruction Acts, and enforced by his minions, has brought the white people of South Carolina and other Southern States. The whole thing was planned with premeditated malice, and has been executed with deliberate fiendishness. The results obtained were anticipated and desired.

The President is reported to have expressed great sympathy for the helpless and impoverished taxpayers, and said he had no doubt their governments are very bad. Of course, he knows that they are utterly corrupt, and as despotic as hatred and ignorance can make them. Nobody knows the facts better than President Grant, but, it is said, he replied that "he did not see how they could be helped." Oh, no! these are white men who are now calling for aid, and there is no help for a distressed white man from a Radical Administration. The sympathies and affections of Radicals are for negroes only.

The President could call upon Congress to clothe him with the despotic power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus in a time of peace and in violation of the constitution, and an obsequious Congress could grant the request, when that power was to be exercised, as it was most relentlessly, to harass, arrest, convict and imprison white men in the interest of negroes; but he does not see how he can protect white men from the confessedly bad government of plundering carpetbaggers and beastly negroes.

Alas for the rarity  
Of Radical charity—  
to white folks. Truly the Radicals "love darkness rather than light," doubtless because "their deeds are evil."

But our chief object in calling attention to the present mournful condition of the Southern States is to show that it is a most remarkable and literal fulfillment of prophecy. Not, it is true, a prophecy to be found in the sacred writings, whose authors were directly inspired by Divinity, but the prediction of a great genius, who, in knowledge of the science of government, has never been surpassed in ancient or modern times. Of whose "Disquisition on Government" it has been remarked by one of the most philosophical Statesmen of our day, that "it will outlive the language in which it was written." We allude to the great Southerner, John C. Calhoun—*durum et venerabile nomen.*

In the "Address of the Southern Delegates in Congress, to their Constituents," written confidably by Mr. Calhoun, in February 1849, a quarter of a century ago, this paragraph occurs:—

If emancipation of the slaves should ever be effected, it will be through the agency of the Federal Government, controlled by the dominant power of the Northern States of the Confederacy, against the resistance and strength of the Southern. It can only be effected by the prostration of the white race; and that would necessarily engender the bitterest feelings of hostility between them and the North. But the reverse would be the case between the blacks of the South and the people of the North. Owing their emancipation to them, they would regard them as friends, guardians and patrons, and, contrariwise, all their sympathy in them. The people of the North would not fail to reciprocate, and to favor them instead of the whites; under the influence of such feelings, and impelled by fanaticism and love of power, they would not stop at emancipation. Another step would be taken—to raise them to political and social equality with their former owners, by giving them the right of voting and holding public offices under the Federal Government.

\* \* \* \* \*

But when once raised to an equality, they would become the fast political associates of the North, acting and voting with them on all questions; and, by this mutual association, holding the South in complete subjection. The blacks, and proslavery whites, who are now in control, in consequence of the failure of Federal authority, are in control, and will remain so.

A westward bound freight train ran into a train standing on the track at Bunker Station, sixty miles west of Port Jervis, N. Y., Tuesday night. The engine and seven cars were demolished and burned up. No person was seriously injured.

St. George W. Tuckie, a leading member of the Baltimore Bar, died at his residence in that city last Thursday, week (20th ult.).

The bell punch, which the London Times describes as "an ingenious piece of machinery," is now used by some of the banks in the metropolis.

The new Auditor has been appointed to audit the accounts from Chile.

become the permanent abode of disorder, anarchy, poverty, misery and wretchedness.

### Proceedings of Congress.

MONDAY.

**SENATE.**—The bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking was taken up, the question being upon the motion to strike out the second section of the bill, which refers to the redemption of United States notes after January 1, 1875, in specified sums in gold, or coupons or registered bonds of the United States of the denomination of \$50, or some multiple of that sum, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, redeemable in coin after ten years from the date of issue, bearing interest of five per cent., &c., said bonds to be exempt from taxation. Mr. Sherman hoped the motion would not prevail, as it was the most important feature of the bill. The motion was carried by a vote of 28, 28, 23. A large number of Senators were paired and did not vote. Mr. Morton moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which provides for the retirement of United States notes in the ratio of seventy per cent. of the additional bond notes issued. Pending discussion on the motion the Senate adjourned.

**House.**—Mr. Lowndes, of Maryland, introduced a bill to pay Mrs. M. D. Hall, of Frederick city, Md., \$25,000 for losses during the late war. Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, introduced a bill to give a pension to Mrs. General Reno; also a memorial of the merchants of Baltimore against the repeal of the fifty per cent. clause in the bankrupt law. The committee of ways and means reported a bill to admit free of duty all articles intended for the international exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. Mr. Grafeld said the word "international" should be stricken out and the word "centennial" substituted. He did not wish in this way to commit the House. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, replied the House had already committed itself to that word. Objection was made to the bill and it was not considered.

**TUESDAY.**—A "crusade" against the liquor traffic has been begun by the ladies of Wilmington. Not after the style and manner of the women of the West, but in a way which will, probably, have a better and more lasting effect. At a meeting on Wednesday afternoon last they formed themselves into a Temperance Society, "determined to use every rightous means within their power to stop the commerce of death." A paper styled "The Voice of the Clergymen against Alcohol" was presented to, and readily signed by, the various ministers of the city protesting against the sale of intoxicating drinks, and resolutions were adopted pledging the members of the society against the use of intoxicating liquors in any shape, and against patronizing grocers and others who sell liquors or who have signed applications for license to drinking places.

Petitions were prepared for presentation to Congress and the State Legislature for stringent enactments against the importation, manufacture and sale of liquors.—And, also, to the Superior Court against the granting of any licenses for the sale of liquor, &c.

While we do not endorse all that is contained in the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Wilmington ladies we commend their course as far preferable to the unfeminine method in which the "crusade" is carried on at the West, and other parts of the country. We have been surprised at the large number of "Notices of intention to apply for License" to sell liquors that have appeared in the Wilmington papers. However much the necessities of the travelling public may require the sale of liquor at Hotels, there certainly can be no necessity for the many rum holes, called "saloons," for which license is asked, and if our impartial Court will be as strict in the approaching term in Now Castle County as they were in Sussex last October, and refuse license to all such places, then will merit the approbation of the entire people of the county as well as of Wilmington.

### The Results of Radical Rule.

(From the Wilmington Advertiser.)

Three great commonwealths, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, present to the calm observer a picture without parallel in the history of the past fifteen hundred years. Since the barbarians burst into the Roman world, and with their conquering swords, overthrew the culture and civilization which gave to civilized man—laws, liberty, art, arms, literature and poetry, no such calamitous event has taken place, as the process of barbary, now going on in the States named.

It was feared that the reconstruction policy would have made the South a hotbed of discontent; this would have been bad enough—but it has done worse—it has barbarized and beggarized three of its greatest States. It is conceded that the white people are fleeing away from negro rule, in the States named. Three negro commonwealths are sure to arise—now exist in those unfortunate States from the negroes by white men. They are now partially lost to civilization, and we may mistake the character of our people, if such political ulcers will be permitted to smoulder rank, if bright swords can cut them out.

WEDNESDAY.

**SENATE.**—The finance bill introduced by Mr. Sherman was under consideration. The first movement was on the amendment of Mr. Gordon providing for free banking and an apportionment to each of the States of circulation according to wealth and population, based on the amount now outstanding in the State of Maine. Mr. Davis moved to amend by basing the circulation on Pennsylvania instead of Maine. This proposition was accepted by Mr. Gordon, but was rejected by the Senate.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter is spoken of for Congress from the Fredericksburg (Va.) district

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**S. A. WHITLOCK & CO.**

Opposite the National Hotel, Middle-  
town, Del., U. S. A.

No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at  
the option of the publisher.

**BATES OF ADVERTISING.**—Advertisements  
of 10 lines or less will be inserted twice for \$1.00,  
and 25 cents for each additional insertion. Business  
cards, \$10 per year. One-quarter of a column,  
\$30; one-half, \$60; one-third, \$150; one year,  
\$25. One-half of a column, 3 months, \$18; 6  
months, \$30; one year, \$60; one-half, \$15; one  
year, \$30. Business Cards, 10 cents a line for  
each insertion. Advertising and Deaths inserted  
free. Utilities charged for at regular advertising rates.

## Local and State Affairs,

**ODESSA ITEMS.** (From our Odessa Correspondent.)

Daniel Stevens & Sons have opened a new store  
on the corner of 6th and Main streets.

Moving day was a busy time among our people, many having had to change their residences.

Frank Duggan has commenced business and is receiving a fair share of patronage in his line.

Leonard Gitch has commenced work on his new building. He has already finished some of the out-houses.

The trucks are busily engaged in cultivating their fruit bushes. They anticipate a fine yield.

The usual spring whitewashing has begun and things are being put in "ship shape" for the summer.

Quite a number of young shade trees have been planted this spring adding greatly to the appearance of the streets.

Those abominable old stumps are being removed at last, which, mayhap, will have a good deal of sharp "cussing."

Two yachts have recently undergone a series of repairs and will be launched within a short time. They are very staunch crafts, and able manned.

Mr. B. F. Lippincott has moved his household goods to Middletown and been succeeded in the proprietorship of the Odessa Hotel by Mr. Edward Silcox.

A cavalcade of wagons and horses, belonging to Gypsies, passed through town a few days since, creating a novel excitement among the "young fry."

Several persons have put up boxes with the hope of enticing some of the English Sparrows recently brought to this neighborhood, to build in them.

John C. Corbit, Esq. has added to his already extensive improvements by recently putting up a handsome new picket fence in front of the lot adjoining his residence. Mr. C. has one of the handsomest properties in the county.

Messrs. Ford & Comegys, of Middletown, agents for W. H. Jefferson & Co., of New Castle, shipped on Wednesday last, per schooner *T. B. Rodney*, from this place, 3000 bushels of corn to an Eastern port, direct. They will ship another vessel load next week for the same port.

## Middleton H. & L. Association.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of this Association was held last Thursday evening. The auditors submitted a report of the transactions of the association for the past year from which we give the following extracts:—Receipts from Dues—\$5,022.00; Interest—\$3,071.18; Premiums—\$933.55; Fines—\$104.75. Expenditures: Loans—\$3,061.00; Expenses, including State Tax—\$476.08; Withdrawn Stock—\$450.00; Interest on Stock—\$108.38; Insurance—\$32.30; Balance on Treasury—\$874.24.

The whole receipts for seven years, from various sources, amount to \$64,631.45. Entire Assets—\$57,599.54. No. of Stockholders—51; Shares—426; Whole amount paid in on each Share—\$84.00; Value of each Share—\$13.69.—Showing the average per share to be \$15.69. Average premium of the seven years was 21 11-100.

After the close of the meeting funds sold at 20¢ cl. 10 per ct. and 14 per ct.

## Blitz.

Everybody has heard of, if they have not seen, the world renowned monarch of Magicians, Sig. Blitz. His son, a veritable "chip of the old block," who is pronounced to be superior to his father in ventriloquism and the art of necromancy, will hold forth in the Town Hall, this (Saturday) evening, when everybody in Middletown will have a chance to see the young Wizard King, and witness his novel and amusing feats in legerdemain. He will introduce, amongst other remarkable feats, the wonderful "Indian Box Trick," which needs no special mention from us as it is too popular to the minds of all as being extraordinarily wonderful. Young and old should witness these laughable but harmless performances.

This entertainment is for the benefit of School District No. 94. See Advertisement.

## Entente Cordiale.

A few days ago a farmer living near this place, on going into his kitchen found one of his field bands, a "colored man," sitting by the stove. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ asked him why he was not at work. The answer was, it was "too cold." The farmer then, in a half unmeaning way, without any intention of violating the Supplementary Civil Rights' Bill, or the 14th Amendment, kicked at the "man and brother," remarking "get out of here, and go to work." This was highly insulting to the dignity of the National Guard, and turning fiercely upon Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ he said: "I don't allow any d—d white s—n of a b—h to kick me" and struck Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ in the face and knocked him down. This is social equality with a vengeance.

## Fallen Thous. Up.

They have a man down the country who, when he says a thing, means it. "Shade" Raughley, a well-to-do farmer of Milford, had, on one of his farms, near Harrington, a valuable and thrifty peach orchard, the crop of which, last summer, he sold at a satisfactory price to a dealer at the latter place, but on coming to settle, after delivery, found the dealer had decamped and himself ruined everything, except his labor. In his wrath he swore he would pull every tree up by the roots and put the ground in wheat and corn, which he knew he could get a heavy for. Accordingly this spring, true to his declaration, every tree has come up and the roots down as far as he could reach.—*Syrinx Times.*

## The Peach Prospect.

A correspondent from Frederica, Kent county, writes to the *Commercial* that the peach buds are all right yet in that county. A good many are killed, but there are enough left to give a fair crop.

About Cecilton no extensive harm has yet been done.

Convention at St. Ann's Church, Middletown, April 8th, 1874.

WEDNESDAY.—10 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.

AFTERNOON.—Gospel Reading, for Devotion, Conversation and Business.

Evening.—Prayer and discussion of the subject of "Conversion," under the following divisions:

1st. The passages in the New Testament where the word (noun or verb) occurs.

2d. Is a uniform type of Conversion essential in every Christian man's experience?

3d. May "Conversion" occur more than once in the same person?

4th. The relation of "Conversion," on man's part, to "Adoption" on God's part.

The offerings at this service for Foreign Missions.

TUESDAY.—9 A. M.—Holy Communion.

10 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Confirmation and Sermon by the Bishop. The offerings at this service for Domestic Mission.

AFTERNOON.—Clergy Meeting.

Evening.—Prayer and discussion of the Apostolic Commission, considered as an act of incorporation.

Wednesday.—Prayer and discussion of the Enduing Act.—"Send I you."

Thursday.—The Enduing Act.

Friday.—The Dutes and Privileges. General.—"Preach the Gospel," "Make all nations Disciples," SPECIAL.—Baptizing; Teaching; Baptizing and retaining sins.

4th. Man's relation to this Corporation.—The bipartite believed saved. The unbeliever (baptized or not) damned.

5th. The lastviture—"He breathed on them."

6th. The limit of the Charter.—"To the end of the world?" The offerings at this service for Diocesan Missions.

The community are cordially invited to all of these services.

## Minor Topics.

C. W. Wright, Esq. has been appointed by Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New Jersey resident in Georgetown, Del.

J. M. Cox & Bro. have just finished a very handsome York Carrige, with gold mountings, for Frank Ellason. It is a handsome piece of work.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. L. P. McDowell suddenly fell dead in his stable last Saturday afternoon. He had been subject to vertigo for some time.

A movement is on foot in Smyrna, to start a new bank, under the new banking law pending in Congress. It is said that \$50,000 have been promised up to the present.

The election for school commissioners and clerks in the various districts will take place today. The question of tax for free school for the ensuing year will also be voted on.

J. M. Hamilton, Esq. Master of the State Grange of California, and Deputy to Delaware, visited Milford last week and delivered an address on the nature and object of the Grange movement.

The Levy Court.

This body has been in session the most of this week, their labors not having been finished on Tuesday as was expected. The usual appropriations for bills against the county were made on Wednesday. The appropriation for the Wilmington bridge was discussed but not acted upon. Among other things done, the Court appointed Richard M. Johnson Town Constable for Middletown, the former appointee, Thomas R. Hayes, having refused to bond.

As Mr. Rhodes also refused to bond, should the Levy Court not fill that vacancy, Mr. Johnson, if he bonds, will probably have nearly all the work of this hundred, as he will be the only countable in it.

Another Grange.

On Monday last J. M. Hamilton, Esq., California Master, P. of H., organized a Grange at Newark to be called Newbrae Grange, No. 5, P. of H., with twenty-seven members. The officers are as follows —

Master—William Dean. Overseer—William H. Smith. Lecturer—Prof. Edward D. Porter. Steward—William H. Robinson. Chaplain—James P. Smith. Assistant Steward—Mansell Tweed. Treasurer—George J. Smith. Secretary—Robert Montgomery. Gate Keeper—John T. Johnson. Cleres—Mrs. E. D. Porter. Ponoma—Miss Florence J. Dean. Flora—Miss J. T. Johnson. Lady Assistant—Mrs. William H. Smith.

Thriffles Young Men's Benefit.

We are requested to state that the Amateur

Minstrel Troops of Middletown, will give a dramatic rendering of Ten Nights in a Bar Room, at Smyrna, soon, for the benefit of the thriffles young men of that town who are behind in the payment of their tailor's bills.—*Commercial.*

We are authorized to state that the entertainment will not take place. The Middletown tailors having determined to attach the receipts of the show, it has been indefinitely postponed.—*Syrinx Times.*

## Death of Moses Bradford.

Moses Bradford, Esq., father of Judge E. G. Bradford, died at his residence in that city last Sunday, 29th ult. in his 86th year.

Mr. Bradford was a native of Massachusetts and came to Delaware in 1814, and worked on in Wilmington, the *Delaware Gazette* and *Pennsylvanian Advertiser*. He was also the founder of the *Delaware Journal*.

## Not Correct.

The *Gazette* was somewhat mistaken in saying that Mr. E. Reynolds, of the *Transcript*, had to go to Wilmington last Monday to procure the services of a constable. We did not go for that purpose. We had no use for a constable that day, and in fact, we didn't go to Wilmington last Monday at all, and haven't been there for about two months.

## Grist Mill Burned.

The grist mill of C. L. Sharp, near Milford

was burned to the ground on Monday morning last, together with about 1500 bushels of grain, belonging to Mr. Wilson, the tenant. The fire originated in the roof, from a spark from the chimney. Loss on mill about \$800—insurance, \$200.

## The Agricultural Fair.

The Executive Committee have at last, though not absolutely, fixed upon a place to hold the Fair of the P. A. & P. A. They have partially decided to take the lot of Wm. Brady, Esq. about a half mile north of Middletown, which will, doubtless be an acceptable place.

## Fire at the New Castle Depot.

A fire occurred at the New Castle depot, last Thursday night week, and two car loads of heavy timber belonging to the H. R. Co., were consumed. It is supposed the fire had its origin in a spark from the locomotive.

The Peach Prospect.

A correspondent from Frederica, Kent county, writes to the *Commercial* that the peach buds are all right yet in that county. A good many are killed, but there are enough left to give a fair crop.

About Cecilton no extensive harm has yet been done.

## A Mad Horse.

Mr. A. Cain, living near Glasgow, has a wild horse, made so by the bite of a mad dog last Sunday. The horse is affected in a somewhat singular manner: he will beat his head against the fence and run wildly around the field. His head is said to be bruised and beaten in a shocking manner. He is kept penned by himself.

Linderman's High Art Entertainment.

The exhibition of Stereopticon Views at the Town Hall on Wednesday & Thursday evenings under the management of Frank Nolen, was a very pretty and entertaining affair. The various scenes were beautiful and the explanations of them given in a pleasing and interesting manner.

The exhibition was well worth the patronage.

The New Horse Disease.

William B. Dean, of Picander Hundred, lost a fine young horse of the Prince Albert stock, valued at \$300, on the 25th ult., from an attack of what was supposed to be the new horse disease.

County Express.

The cost of boarding the prisoners in the New Castle jail during the past year was \$11,255.26; summoning jurors, \$1,042.68; employment of watchmen, \$987.00; lodging and feeding tramps, \$380.49.

Maryland Affairs.

The worst roads in the United States are said to be between Rising Sun and Harrisville, Cecil county.

The Earle farm, belonging to Anthony Reybold, in Sassafras Neck, containing 670 acres, has been sold to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Co. of Wilmington, for \$87,000.

A barn, together with corn, wheat machine, farming utensils, etc., near Gilpin's Point, Caroline county, belonging to Mrs. Mary Nicholls, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss about \$800.

A brakeman named Bowers, whilst engaged in coupling cars at Piedmont, on Thursday of last week, fell, or was thrown upon the track, and the wheels of several cars passed over his leg and cut it off entirely.

At a meeting of the Worton Agricultural Club, of Kent county, last week, a committee of ten was appointed to meet the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association in Baltimore on the 9th of April next.

Henry D. Snappers, a worthy laboring man, near Elkin, Cecil county, depressed in spirits from being unable to find employment, cut his throat with a razor last week. The wound, though severe, will not prove fatal.

John V. Reardon, formerly a carriage builder and horse trainer of Elkton, was killed, in Philadelphia last Thursday week, by a kick from a horse. Mr. Reardon was a well known horsemaster and veterinary surgeon, and was engaged in taming the horse that kicked him.

A young man named Martin Collins, near Bishopsville, Worcester county, while walking with an open knife in his hand on Monday last, attempted to jump over a log, and fell on the point of the knife, inflicting a wound in the breast, from which he died on the 25th instant.

\* \* \* \* \*—*NOTICE FOR BEING SICK.*

TAPE WORM.

The Tapeworm removed in from 2 to 3 hours with extractive vegetable medicine. The worm is easily extracted from the body, with heat, pressure, and the entire worm, with head and passes. Medicinal, harmless, can refer those afflicted to the residents of this city who have cured. At my office can be seen hundreds of specimens, measuring from 40 to 100 feet in length. Fifty per cent. of cases of Dyspepsia and disorganized Liver are caused by such worms, and those worms existing in the human body are the most dangerous to health.

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